

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR AND North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

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Vol. VI.

Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, June 16, 1827.

No 26.

TERMS.

No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.

Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.



CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.
Wm. Albertson.
Elizabeth-City, April 7.

Daring Robbery.

ON Saturday night the 19th inst. my house was entered through the window at the west end, by some person or persons unknown to the subscriber, who took a large and valuable double barrel Gun of the following description: there was on the breech a piece of silver of an oblong shape which touches the face when holding the gun in a position to fire, and on which is engraved the square and compass; there is also a piece of silver about the place where the thumb of the right hand rests when in the act of firing, on which the initials E. S. L. are handsomely carved. The Gun formerly belonged to E. S. Lindsay. Both steels of the locks, have lately been faced. The same villain or villains at the same time took from the mantelpiece of the room where myself and family were asleep, a valuable silver stop watch, uncased; she was made by Fothergill, number not recollected, and has E. Hoskins cut with a knife on the back which is rather indistinct. The face has been broken directly under the second hand and partly substituted, which has become quite black. Also a new hat was taken from the secretary, of a drab color, made by Ives & White; yellow Morocco inside where it comes in contact with the head; has been worn not more than a fortnight. I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS for the restoration of either or each article, and TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS for the apprehension of the robber.

Fred. Hoskins.

May 26. The Editors of the Norfolk Beacon are requested to insert the above in their country paper until forbid, and send their account to the subscriber.
F. H.

PORK FLOUR AND BRANDY.

53 bbls. Pork, assorted qualities, 50 do. Flour (family, sup. fine and fine).

20 do. Apple Brandy.
Just received for sale by
Wright & Williams.
Elizabeth-City, May 26.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.
January 20.

Blanks for sale at this office

DOCTORS

Gordon & Martin,

Respectfully inform the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the circumjacent country, that they have taken the Drug and Medicine Store formerly occupied by Doctors Campos & Davis, (opposite the Post Office,) where they may be consulted in the different branches of their profession.

They have just received a fresh supply of the following articles, which renders their assortment general and complete.

Calomel, Jalap, Syrup of Rhubarb, Rhubarb, Scammony, " of Squills, Gamboge, " Peppermint, Colocynth, " Lavender, Cream of Tartar, " Cinnamon, Emetic do. " Turpentine, Vitriolated do. " Almonds, " Lemon, Epsom: Glauber, & " Bergamot, Rochelle Salts, " Aids, Pinks and common " Wormseed, Manna, " Super Carbonate of Soda, Alexandria & com- " Tartaric Acid, mon Senna, " Vealate of Potass, Ipecac. Snakeroot, " Sugar of Lead, Pinkroot, Squills, " Quicksilver, Ginkian, Colombos, " Corrosive Sublimate, Red, pale and yellow Bark, " Calined and com- Sulphate of Quinine, " Eupatorium Perfoliatum, Sarsaparilla, Prepared Chalk, " White Precipitate of Mercury, " Red Precipitate, " Carbonate of Iron, " Iron Filings, " Mercurial Pills, " Ointment, " Olive Oil, " Castor Oil, " Extract of Liquorice, " Jalap, " Rhubarb, " Gentian, " Eleuterium, " Hemlock, " Ratanhia, " Ginger, Cloves, " Spice, Cubebs, " Balsam Capiva, " Starch, Blueing, " Turmeric, Alum, " Blue and white Vitriol, " Cologne Water, " Essence of Peppermint, " Bergamot, " Lemon, " Cinnamon, " Sulphuric Ether, " Breast Pipes, " Nipple Shells, " Springes, " White Lead, " Litharge, " Prussian Blue, " Chrome Yellow, " Chrome Green, " Vermillion, " Venetian Red, " Turkey Umber, " Drop Lake, " Gold Leaf, " Linseed Oil, " Copal Varnish, " Spermin Oil, " Green & Blue Paints, " Hair, tooth, shaving and paint Brushes, " Sash Tools, " Caveadish Tobacco, " Spanish Segars, " Macaboy Snuff, " Rappee do. " Remedy for the Piles, " Camel hair Pencils, " Evans' thumb Lancets, &c. &c. &c.

All of which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.
Medicine chests put up and replenished at the shortest notice.
Elizabeth-City, May 19. R

Whiskey, Pork, and Flour.

We have just received per Schooner Trader, from N. York,

50 bbls. Whiskey.

In Store.

New-York prime Pork,

Superfine and fine Flour.

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

May 5th.

State of North Carolina.

Camden County.

IN EQUITY—Spring Term, 1827.

John C. Ebringhaus, Adm'r of William T. Muse, dec.

vs. Willie McPherson, & others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey two of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Elizabeth-City Star, that the said Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey appear at the next Court of Equity for Camden County, to be held at the Court-House in Camden on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead and answer to the said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Test, GEO. FEREBEE, Clk. & M. E. C. C. Camden County, June 2.

GEORGE KELINGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr. Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.
Elizabeth-City, May 5.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received his supply of Spring & Summer Goods, selected at New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; comprising a splendid assortment of India, French, Italian, Swiss, British, and American manufactures, and a general assortment of GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c.
Mathew Cluff.
Elizabeth-City, May 26.

Landed this Day, from on board the Schr. Mary,

40 bbls. Portland Rum, of an excellent quality.

Also, Just received from Philadelphia via Norfolk,

Ladies' black Prunelle high and spring heel Shoes, White and cold satin and Prunelle Shoes, of the very best quality, full trimmed.

Also, Received by recent arrivals from New-York,

Window Glass, Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Scythe Blades, Sickles, Cross and Pit Saws, &c. &c.
Mathew Cluff.
Elizabeth-City, June 9. T

NOTICE.

Agreeable to an order of Court passed June Term, 1827.

Will be Sold

before the Court-House door in Elizabeth-City, on Tuesday 4th day of September next, a negro man called JOE, who is now confined in the jail of Pasquotank County, as a runaway, to pay prison fees and other expenses.—A description of the aforesaid negro has been given in the Raleigh Star.

WILLIAM GREGORY, Shff. By Joshua A. POOL, D. Shff. June 9, 1827. tds.

JOB-PRINTING OF all kinds, neatly executed at this OFFICE.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Schools for Teaching Agriculture, Theoretically and Practically.

[In the hurry of giving out to the Printer, the materials for the last number, the following letters in their nature introductory, were overlooked—They are now published for the sake of indicating more clearly the public spirited views of those who would introduce here, in this emphatically agricultural country, the system of useful instruction, which in Europe has been so much admired, and which will give immortal fame to its founder in Switzerland.

Various and of salutary influence on the mind and character are the sciences immediately connected with the most successful practice of agriculture, and it cannot require any argument to prove that he will be entitled to the appellation of a benefactor of his country, who shall have contributed to the establishment of institutions in and throughout the country, where, at the least possible expense, a foundation is laid for health by developing and strengthening the physical powers, and for happiness, by the culture of the intellectual faculties—both objects being made subservient and contributory to the most certain success in the practice of that calling by which succeeding generations of this community are to gain comfort and preserve their independence; that is by agriculture and its various processes, and the arts and trades immediately connected with it.

How much more beneficial to this community would be institutions, such as that at Hoffwyl, than those which foster the military passion and attract more by the glare of military display, so imposing in all times; than by their tendency to qualify young men for excelling in more useful pursuits.]

Washington, March 17, 1827.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Dear Sir,—Keeping steadily in view the plan of agricultural institutions in the U. States, similar to those of the Rev. Emanuel Fellenberg at Hoffwyl, near Berne, in Switzerland, and wishing the attention of the friends to the introduction of similar systems in the U. S. to be kept alive to their importance, I shall continue to send you such information of the probability of direct aid from the parent institution at Hoffwyl, as I may receive from thence; in the interim, I forward the enclosed copy of a letter to Mr. Fellenberg, for a vacant page in the Farmer, hoping, through the same channel to ascertain how far individual and public opinion, in the agricultural states of the union, may be expected in their support.

I think I have heretofore sent you the expression of Mr. Jefferson's testimony in their favor, and his wish, that in the maturity of the university of Virginia, such a system should be annexed to it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ANTHONY MORRIS.

Washington, Oct. 25, 1826.

THE REV. EMANUEL FELLEBERG,

My dear Sir,—Since I had the pleasure of visiting your institution at Hoffwyl, in 1816, with a view to the introduction of its principles and practice in the U. States, various efforts have been made for that purpose, which now seem nearer to be realized, as every year more fully demonstrates their utility, I might almost say, their necessity, to the permanency of our republic, which, without education and virtue in the most numerous class of our citizens (who are agriculturists) can not probably last long in any degree of purity.

The union of religious, moral, scientific and classical instruction, in institutions in the country, which would combine with these branches of knowledge, the theory and practice of agriculture and rural economics, on the plan at Hoffwyl, in one or more of our states, is deemed by many of our most distinguished citizens, a great desideratum in the U. States, where education and agriculture are admitted by all to be among the most essential sources of prosperity and happiness, national and individual, yet the introduction of such an establishment here, however desirable, must probably depend for its entire success, on the practicability of procuring from Switzerland, persons prepared by education in your seminary, for the several situations in which their services will be required, particularly professors in the departments of science and the arts, and assistants to them, in the out of door discipline of the scholars. The department I consider

almost as essential as the proper studies of the school, as a liberty tending to, and generally producing licentious habits in the boys of our country, distinguished their sports and exercises, from that display of liberal, yet disciplined relaxation, so happily united in your system, by the introduction of agricultural labors, mechanical employments and gymnastic exercises. As I must be indebted to your formerly professed kindness in the production of this plan, I will only now state to you, that professors and assistants in perhaps every branch of instruction and discipline adopted at Hoffwyl, will be requisite in the intended institutions here. The locality of that now particularly in view, is in the state of Pennsylvania, on the farm of my son, called Balton Farm, near the borough of Bristol, on the river Delaware, and distant twenty miles from Philadelphia; an anxious wish to educate my grand-sons in the country where the associations of early life more directly tend to virtuous habits, than in towns and cities, and also create attachments to rural pursuits, incited me in the first instance to visit your institution, (and others in Switzerland) where only, I have ever seen practically combined, whatever is most desirable in a system of education for the youth of America—this wish has increased since my return to the United States, and is now the motive of my troubling you, though my views extend beyond the education of my own descendants, and embrace a plan of very extensive application, which, if happily realized, will I trust become in some degree national, and conducive to the continuance in the U. States, of those principles of liberty, virtue and science, connected with the simplicity and moderation, which you have had the happiness to make familiar to all classes of society in Switzerland.

The immediate object of my inquiry is, whether professors and assistants mail or any of the departments of study and discipline at Hoffwyl, could be procured there, or from its vicinity, and at what salary and compensation.

Your reply will greatly oblige, dear Sir, Very respectfully, your most obt servant, ANTHONY MORRIS.

LIQUID MANURE.

(From London's Gardener's Magazine, January 1827.)

On the importance of Liquid Manure in horticulture, and the peculiar advantages of Soot as an ingredient for that purpose. By Mr. John Robertson, F. H. S.—Nurseryman, Kilkenny.

Amongst the many advantages which horticulture has derived from Mr. Knight's enlightened application of Science to its practice, we may reckon as not the least important, his earnest and repeated recommendation of liquid manures. In general, liquid manures have not had that importance attached to them by gardeners which they merit. They may at all times be resorted to with advantage; but in a number of instances, and particularly where immediate effect is required, no other manure can be so well applied. To enumerate their uses and preparation, however, would demand more consideration than I am enabled to bestow; my present object being solely to point out a material for the purpose, which I have long availed myself of with success, though it seems to have been overlooked by most gardeners—it is soot.

Sir H. Davy characterises soot as "a powerful manure, possessing ammoniacal salt, empyreumatic oil, and charcoal, which is capable of being rendered soluble by the action of oxygen, or pure vital air;" all which component parts rank high as nutritious or stimulant manures. On meadows I have used soot with great advantage in substance, and though sown by the hand, one dressing gave me always heavy crops of hay for two successive seasons; but this is a wasteful mode of applying it, a great proportion of its ammonia, one of its most active ingredients, being volatilized and dissipated in the atmosphere. When dissolved in water there is no waste: it is all available, and for horticultural purposes I have mostly used it in that state, mixing it up in the proportion of about six quarts of soot to a hogshead of water. Asparagus, peas, and a variety of other vegetables, I have manured with it with as much effect as if I had used solid dung; but to plants in pots, particularly pines, I have found it admirably well adapted: when watered with it, they assume a deep healthy green, and grow strong and luxuriant. I generally use it and clean water alternately, and always overhead in summer; but except for the purpose of cleansing, it might be used constantly with advan-

lage; and though I cannot speak from my own experience, never having had either scale or bug on my pines, (pine apples, yet I think it highly probable, as the ammonia it contains is known to be destructive to these insects in a state of gas or vapour, that in a liquid state, it does not totally destroy them, yet that it will in a great degree check their progress.

Other materials for liquid manures are often difficult to procure, and tedious in their preparation; but soot, sufficient for the gardener's purposes, is almost everywhere at hand, and in a few minutes prepared.

Were gardeners more generally aware that no manures can be taken up in a state of solidity by plants as food, and that they can only be absorbed by them in a gaseous or liquid state, to which all solid manures applied must be previously reduced, before any benefit can be derived from them, they would in many cases facilitate the process, by using them in a liquid state. In houses (green and hot houses,) where the rains have not access, it appears to me superior to any other mode of administering manure to trees.

Kilkenny, Aug. 24, 1826.

The Administration.

Printing the Laws.—The resolution on this subject, offered by Mr. Sanders, occupied about twenty hours of the session in its discussion, and was finally left to die a natural death, no vote having been taken in reference to it. Among the Speeches made by the friends of the Administration, that of Mr. F. Johnson, of Kentucky, is decidedly the best. The following is a specimen of his manner; and the just eulogies he pronounced upon the distinguished men now at the head of affairs, should put their causeless slanderers to shame and confusion of face. [*Prov. (R. I.) Journal.*]

At the head of the Administration, is John Quincy Adams, President of the U. States—a man who is alike distinguished for his eminent talents, and long public service, at home and abroad. His name is connected with most of the great events of our country for the last thirty years; who as a statesman, has no rival; as a patriot, no superior; a man who loves his country, and glories in his free institution, and devotes his time and attention to promoting and securing its best interests, and its greatest interests; a man approaching to the age of 60, and grown grey in the service of his country. He divides and employs his time with all the economy of Franklin; his morality has all the austerity of the patriot, Samuel Adams; he possesses the purity and self-denial of Madison; and I do verily believe he is the plainest man that ever was President of the U. States. He is seldom seen out of his house except on foot, mingling with his fellow-citizens, and is then only to be distinguished by the humanity of his deportment.

The next is Henry Clay, Secretary of State. Need I speak of him in this Hall, the theatre of his noblest efforts? Shall I speak of him to the people of this nation? They are witnesses of his public life for the last twenty years. His character requires not my eulogy; it is as far above my panegyric, as it has proved to be beyond the reach of detraction, the assaults of malice or the power of party. We have seen personal dislike and party violence, and disappointed ambition, uniting influence, ability, and zeal, to effect his destruction. We have seen a numerous party, with a press at command, and with great talent, marshalling their united forces, to break down a single man. He was not unconscious of the danger, nor insensible to the assault. He looked fearlessly on the storm that raged around him. But he stood unmoved, unhurt. A reliance of the justice of his countrymen; a belief that truth and reason will prevail over violence and faction, has armed him with a moral courage, that puts malignity at defiance. He first entered the Senate of the United States in 1807; subsequently, he came to his House, over which he presided as speaker the whole time he was here, except a part of one session. He was selected by Mr. Madison to go upon the important mission of peace. He has been foremost in all the great measures of the country; he was the supporter of the war, and the minister of peace. He was the advocate of State Rights, and settler of the Missouri question. He was the able advocate and supporter of the American system. Indeed, sir, I would ask what great question has arisen—what great measure has been adopted, in which he has not shone conspicuously? And yet, he has not been greedy or anxious for office. Mr. Madison offered him a place in his Cabinet. Mr. Monroe when he came into office, tendered him one in his Cabinet, he declined both.

James Barbour is the Secretary of War—a man without fear and without reproach; a man of high order of talent, a pure heart, and the strictest integrity; a man on whom his native State has showered all its honors. I have had the pleasure of knowing this distinguished man from early life. He is a native of Virginia. As soon as he was eligible,

he was elected a member of the House of Delegates, and it happened to be the session of 1798, when the Virginia resolutions against the Alien and Sedition law were passed. Upon that occasion he made a speech, as young as he was, against the Alien and Sedition law of such merit, that it was preserved by Mr. Jefferson, and may now be found in the Library of Congress. In the next year, 1799, when Mr. Madison was pressed by men from all parts of Virginia, as well as in his own country, he declared it a condition upon which he would serve, that this same James Barbour should be his colleague. He was, after that, Speaker of the House of Delegates many years. He was then elected Governor of the State, and it fell to his lot to serve as the Executive of the State during the war—a period full of peril, of labor and difficulty. The people of Virginia are witnesses to the energy and promptitude of his conduct, of the decided and important services he rendered; it was at a time, too, as we all know, when the country was depressed, and without money to carry on the war. He obtained money for the uses of his country, upon his own responsibility. His ample fortune and himself, were pledged to raise \$200,000 for his country's defence. Nearly two millions passed through his hands, as Agent for the Government, yet he was never a defaulter. He has not asked, as others have done, remuneration for his services, nor indemnity for his responsibilities. His only aim and his only desire was to be serviceable to his country; and, if I am not mistaken, he originated the School Fund Bill in 1809, which promises such benefits and renown to that ancient and respectable State. From Governor of Virginia, he was elected to the Senate of the U. S. where he served for some time as President of that body. He was a second and third time elected to the Senate, and from there he came to the head of the Department over which he now so usefully and ably presides. Through all the conflicts of the war and party violence, through which he has had to pass, he has moved on onward course, relying upon the purity of his motives, and the powers of his mind, and none have yet dared assail his reputation. He always had the confidence and friendship of Jefferson and Madison.

Richard Rush is the Secretary of the Treasury. He, too, is a man altogether without reproach. Wherever he has been known, he has been loved and respected. He has had long experience in public affairs, which, added to his fine talents, eminently qualifies him for the office he now so ably fills. He is the son of a Revolutionary patriot, who was not less distinguished for his republican course, than he was celebrated for his great achievements in the medical art. Mr. Rush, early in life, had the confidence of that good Democrat and excellent Governor, Simon Snyder. Mr. Rush was Attorney General in Madison's Administration. He was the close friend of Mr. Madison. The Democratic party of his native State, Pennsylvania, in looking around among all her numerous and highly qualified and respectable sons, to present to the nation one for preferment and promotion, singled out this man as the favorite and he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic Convention of that State, to be run as Vice-President, with Mr. Monroe, the last of the Revolutionary patriots. He was many years our Minister at London. In all the public stations he has filled, he has acquitted himself with credit and ability; and such is the purity of his private and public life, of his devotion to republican principles, and the love of his country, that the most malignant breath of slander has not been able to touch his reputation, or reproach him with a single act, even of indiscretion.

Samuel L. Southard is the Secretary of the Navy. He, too, is the son of a Revolutionary patriot, who carried his sword during the Revolutionary war, and was one of that invincible and much celebrated corps, called the Jersey Blues, so well known, and so eminently distinguished during the Revolution. That old patriot has always been a true republican. I had the honor of meeting him on this floor, where I heard him raise his voice in favor of Missouri; may he live long and enjoy the fruits of a well spent life. His son has inherited his virtues and democratic principles. At an early age, Mr. Southard attracted the attention of his native state New Jersey; he was placed on the bench of our Supreme Court, as its Chief Justice; from thence he was placed, by Mr. Monroe, at the head of the Department over which he presides. In every station in which he has been placed, he has proved himself worthy of the confidence and trust, and has ably discharged the duties incident to every office he has held. There is scarcely another instance in our country of so young a man having filled so many important offices. His character and deportment in public and private life is without reproach.

William Wirt, Attorney General—though last by no means least. He too is a democrat of the Jefferson school. Early in life, he was a distinguished advocate of those who were prosecuted un-

der the Sedition Law. Virginia was the theatre of his active life—there he built up for himself a high reputation; he filled several important offices: he was Judge of the Chancery Court, and was appointed to the office he now holds by Mr. Monroe. He is a man of the highest order of talents, profound and learned in his profession, and to use the language of the honorable member from Delaware, when speaking of this officer the other day, "he sheds lustre and dignity upon the high and responsible office he fills." In all the relations of private and public life, he has manifested the strictest devotion to his country and her free institutions.

And these are the men, Mr. Speaker, who compose what is called the Administration. These are the men who sit in Council upon the affairs of our country; these form the Council of the Head of our great and happy confederacy; and these are the patriots and the statesmen that you have heard assailed and denounced in such broad and unsparing terms. And who are they that have thus abused and denounced them? It is true they are the friends and supporters of General Jackson, the candidate of the opposition for the Presidency. The boldest & foremost among them have scarcely turned 30 years of age—but a little while ago entered upon the stage of life; and yet so forward to denounce and abuse the best men and the best patriots of the age. Sir, if they calculate that such a course will gain them favor in the eyes of the people, they are mistaken. The people of this country have no admiration for such harshness—for such unmerited accusations. The people have sagacity to see and judge, that true merit never seeks to rise on the ruins of others.

Sir, we sometimes see the ambitious and the restless, who cannot bear the restraints of law, of morality, and of virtue; who cannot bear the labor and the toil of investigation, to qualify themselves; who become sore and soured by disappointment, who seek to destroy the well and long earned fame of others, to make way for themselves and their friends to power to office.

Later from England

The editors of the New-York American have received by the packet ship Canada, from Liverpool, London files to the 30th of April inclusive, and Liverpool dates of the 1st ult. They announce the final consummation of the ministerial arrangements of Mr. Canning, as follows:

List of the Administration.

THE CABINET.

PEERS.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst. Lord President, Earl of Harrowby. Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Portland. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Bexley.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Viscount Dudley.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, Viscount Goderich, late Mr. Robinson.

COMMONERS.

Secretary of State in the Home Department, Rt. Hon. W. Sturges Bourne.

President of the Board of Trade, Right Hon. W. Huskisson.

President of the Board of Control, Rt. Hon. C. W. Wynn.

Secretary at War, Viscount Palmerston.

First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Geo. Canning.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Lord High Admiral, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

Master Gen. of the Ordnance, Marquis of Anglesey.

Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Duke of Devonshire.

Master of the Horse, Duke of Leeds.

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, Hon. W. Lamb.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

Master of the Rolls, Sir John Leach.

Vice Chancellor, Mr. Hart.

Attorney General, Mr. Scarlett.

Solicitor General, Sir N. Tindal.

It will be seen that neither the Marquis of Lansdowne, nor Mr. Tierney, nor Mr. Brougham are in place. It is said that Sir James McIntosh, would be created Judge Advocate General, *riche* Sir J. Becket. But this is so subordinate a station, and recently filled by so very ordinary a person, that we cannot readily suppose Sir James McIntosh would condescend to it. The mastership of the Mint, lately held by Mr. Wallace, is vacant. Mr. Tierney, whose name had been mentioned for it, would certainly not accept it.

It is said with confidence, by all the papers, that the Marquis of Lans-

downe and the Whigs generally will give their hearty support to the new administration—and that at some future day Lord Lansdowne will take the office.

Parliament was to re-assemble on the 1st of May—and the debates of the few first days may be looked for with interest, as it is probable the retired ministers will justify their course to the nation.

Political Caricature.—A most amusing caricature has been published relative to the late changes in the cabinet. It is entitled, "The Game Cock and the Dung-hills." Mr. C——g, as the game cock, is represented standing on a dung-hill, and driving seven dung-hill cocks from him. The foremost to retire is W——n, and after him the L——d C——, muttering "resignation." John Bull is represented as a countryman with a pitchfork in his hand, applauding the courage of the game cock, and rejoices that the dung-hills who had so long eaten his corn, were driven from his treasury. His Majesty is supposed to be looking from St. James' Palace, and asking John Bull's opinion as to the merits of the game cock. [*Times.*]

Every thing connected with the Greek steam vessels seems to be attended with a fatality; the *Enterprise*, capt. Crosby, which has been completed after so many experiments so as to be able to move, even in an imperfectly wreathed manner, appears by a Plymouth letter to have been assisted by his Majesty's sloop Columbine into that port, having burst her boiler.

Capt. Parry has at length sailed on his projected expedition to the North Pole. He is to touch at Hammerfest in Norway, to receive on board a number of reindeer, which are to be employed in dragging sledge boats over the ice, in carrying provisions and furnishing food for the party who proceed from Spitzbergen towards the pole.

RUSSIA.—The last accounts from St. Petersburg leave no doubt of the determination of the Russian Cabinet to come to a decisive arrangement with the Porte, relative to the affairs of Greece. The Russian Minister of War, it is said, has sent eventual orders to the General commanding the Divisions stationed near Chocyzon on the Pruth, to Czerskasy on the Dnieper. It is thought that, to put an end to the tergiversations of the Divan, this mass of troops, which amount to above 100,000 men, will be concentrated on the Pruth. Such a measure cannot fail to produce a great sensation at Constantinople, and must dispose the Porte to consent to an arrangement with Greece, and to conform to the stipulations agreed upon at Aker-man, especially in what relates to Moldavia and Wallachia.

GREECE.—Lord Cochrane arrived at Poros on the 15th of March, and was received by the Greeks with inexpressible enthusiasm. The members of the Government received him in the most solemn manner. Some days after he resolved to sail with the *Tombasi* and three vessels on a secret expedition. All this is known at Constantinople, and has caused a great sensation among the Turks. The Greeks in that city were uneasy, fearing an insurrection of the Musselmans populace. The Government has ordered a press of sailors, and double the armaments, and as the proposals of the European Ambassadors must engage the Divan, many persons think that a general arming is going to be made. Such a measure might prove more dangerous to the Sultan and his reforms, than is believed. A firman, ordering the *Rayas*, who have been established in the capital within the last three years to quit the capital, has caused a great sensation, yet it may be accounted for by the fact that thousands had flocked from the provinces to the capital, in order to escape the taxes which have become more and more oppressive since the Revolution.

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated May 19.

Commodore Porter's ship is still at Key West, although he has left that place on a short trip to Vera Cruz; he sailed about 10 days since in the sloop *Hound*, owned in that place; the object of his going down is not known. The Spaniards speak very seriously of his being permitted to

send his cruisers out to annoy the commerce; and there appears to be but one opinion among the citizens—that he ought to be attacked where he lays, and his vessels destroyed. They quote the taking of Pensacola as a proper precedent to be followed. It is the wish of every American that our government would do something on the subject. There has been one or two cases of sickness, but not of an alarming nature.

The Philadelphia papers contain a letter from Capt. Worrell, of the *Tontine*, the first vessel despatched from Philadelphia with provisions for the Greeks, announcing his safe arrival at Gibraltar on the 21st of April, after a passage of 24 days. He says, "I am sorry to say there are none of our squadron here at present, all being up the Mediterranean; we are therefore, unable to obtain any information from that quarter. Should we be so fortunate as to meet either of them, it is the general impression that they will give us convoy." Capt. W. proceeded on his voyage on the 23d.

An Automaton Chess Player has been invented by an American citizen, and is said to be equal in every respect to that which has been exhibited in our northern cities, except that it does not play quite so good a game. It is strange that the European Automaton which has been, for seventy years, the wonder and admiration of all Europe, should be successfully imitated by a Yankee before it has been in this country a year. Thinking of this new Chess Player, a New-York paper says—

The American Automaton Chess Player is one of the most curious pieces of mechanism that ever was invented in this country. It is not perhaps so neat or so nice as Maelzel's, but it proves at once the astonishing ingenuity of the Yankees. In the exhibition there is no deceit—no deception whatever. The exhibitor shows the audience the whole of the machine—its weights, wheels, springs, departments, &c. This is done with much simplicity and without any pretensions of mystery. Before the game commences the machine is wound up in two places—the case in which the chess board is placed and the breast of the Turk. From this circumstance there is no doubt but the machine is different from wheels, &c. from that of Maelzel's, and must be perfectly original. We consider it a far greater curiosity than that of the foreign Turk. The people are beginning to flock to its exhibitions.

The editor of a Philadelphia paper says he should like to see the American Automaton and Mr. Maelzel's engaged at a game of chess. He thinks there would be some curious wagging of the head between the Turkish worthies. Such an exhibition would be well worth seeing, and we have no doubt the proprietors would find their account in bringing them together.

The Chess player discovered.—The ingenious contrivance of M. Kempelen which has occasioned so much curious conjecture and excited so much interest in the principle cities of Europe, and in various parts of the U. States, after a period of nearly sixty years of doubt as to the mode of its operation, has at length been discovered by accident to be merely the case in which a human agent has always been concealed, when exhibited to an audience. The discovery, as we learn, was made by a person who had not formed any plan of design for that purpose; an accidental circumstance exposed to his view the concealed agent, as he entered from the case; just after the conclusion of an exhibition of the Automaton. [*Bull. Fed. Gazette.*]

Difficulties in Canada.—The following ominous article is from the Canadian Spectator:—

Unpleasant Intelligence.—We are sorry to observe it announced in the Official Gazette of the 19th inst. that the agitators have so abused the ignorance of the people as to produce a revolutionary movement, and that seditious meetings have been held, that ought to be dispersed by public force. God help us? we fear this will be a bloody summer.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, June 16, 1827

We are authorised to announce THOMAS JORDAN, Esq. and WILLIAM I. HARDY as candidates to represent the people of this County in the House of Commons at the next Legislature.

Fire.—On Saturday morning last, about 3 o'clock, just after we had struck off our paper, the alarm of fire was sounded through our streets, which was discovered to proceed from between two buildings occupied by Mr. Abner Williams, as a store. It was no doubt the work of an incendiary, who, having gained access to the roof of the buildings, which joined each other, kindled the fire in a wooden conductor placed between them to carrying off the water; and but for the humidity of the atmosphere, and the accidental discovery before the fire had got the ascendancy, the damage must have been considerable both to Mr. W. and those living near. This is not the first attempt that has been made to fire our town; and our citizens cannot be too vigilant in their efforts to ferret out and bring to merited punishment such atrocious villains.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another part of our paper that a reward of \$200 is offered for the incendiary.

It seems we were wrongly informed when we mentioned in our last the seizure of a British vessel that had put in to Ocracock. By later accounts we understand she was not seized—that the coffee was delivered by the mate without the knowledge of the captain, who was on shore. There is, however, from what we can learn, something suspicious concerning her. The captain and mate both tell different stories; one says she is from Cuba, the other that she is from St. Domingo. She is a sharp built vessel of 40 or 50 tons; and it is believed at Ocracock that she is a pirate.

The mate and one of the seamen of the schr. and the captain of the craft who received the coffee, have been taken to Beaufort and committed to jail.

We are further informed that this vessel, with a schr. called the Gideon Sparrow, Capt. Mekins, from N. York bound to Newbern or Wilmington, were driven ashore on the 5th inst. and totally lost.

Fourth of July.—This auspicious day, which will add another year to our country's liberty and happiness, is fast approaching, and as yet, no measures have been entered into by our citizens to insure its celebration. We hope they do not intend to let it pass unnoticed; for if there is a day that deserves our attention, it surely is the one on which our independence was achieved. We perceive that it has been celebrated in some places, by acts of public worship; and certainly no mode of expressing our grateful aspirations to Heaven for the inestimable blessings of civil liberty could be more appropriate.

The Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday last, contains the following—

PIRACY AND MURDER.

A brig commanded by Capt. Brighton, belonging to Troy, (Mass.) which sailed from Havana, 1st June, bound to N. Y. arrived at Old Point Comfort last night. The captain, three of her crew, and four passengers, had been murdered on the passage, by four Spaniards, who were also passengers in her. One of the ring-leaders of this horrid butchery, we learn, cut his throat last night; about the same time, the three others left the brig, landed at Mill-Creek, and made their escape into the neighboring country. A hue and cry had been raised and a great number of the citizens of Hampton had promptly turned out and gone in pursuit of the miscreants.

The Norfolk Herald of yesterday morning states that the above men were apprehended on Wednesday evening, and have been lodged in Hampton jail.

We learn (says the Norfolk Beacon) by the S. hr. Thankful Winslow, from Madeira, reported under our marine head, that information had reached there, about 4th May, that WAR had been declared between Spain and Portugal.

Our Affairs with Brazil.—CONDY RAGUET, Esq. Charge d'Affairs to the Court of Brazil, has arrived at New-York in the ship Florida from Rio Janeiro. "We learn, (says the New York Mercantile Advertiser,) by a passenger, that the course pursued

by Mr. Raguet, in denouncing his passports, was warmly advocated by the diplomatic corps, and foreigners generally. It caused much sensation in the Brazilian capital. The Brazilians argued that "it was not possible that his Majesty would let Mr. Raguet go; it was," said they, "a ruse de guerre on his part for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the capture of property belonging to American citizens." But they were astonished when they found he was about to embark. It was reported, that one of the influential members of his Majesty's Council, pressed the Emperor to make some concession to the Republican Envoy. "It was a step which would inevitably involve them in difficulty with a formidable power." The Emperor is said to have replied, (and doubtless says our informant, it is true, for the reply is in unison with his general sentiments,) "to the Representative of a powerful monarchical government I might be induced to concede, but I hate Republics and republicans—let him go!"

It was said that Mr. Oliveria, (who left Rio ten days before the Florida sailed, and who has arrived,) was despatched for the purpose of settling at Washington, the claims of our citizens arising from unlawful captures, amounting to upwards of \$250,000. The damages claimed for the ship Spermo, of New-York, amount to \$83,400. It was said the Br. brig Speedy was paid 900l sterling for bringing out Mr. O.

Capt. Charles H. Clark, late commander of the brig Spark, forcibly taken possession of by the Brazilian Government, has also arrived in the Florida, having abandoned his vessel to the captors. When the government understood that an abandonment had taken place, they came forward and offered the consignees, Messrs. Birkhead & Co. 30,000 Spanish dollars for the vessel which they refused to accept, on the ground that the damages arising by reason of the capture amounting to \$5000, and which the Government would not consent to pay.

Mr. Raguet arrived in Washington City on Monday the 4th inst.

Sea Serpent again.—A communication is published in an Irish paper, signed by the master, mate and two passengers of the Quebec Trader, giving an account of the Sea Serpent as seen on a voyage from Rhode Island to Liverpool. The following is an extract—

On the 9th of Feb. last, the south Island of Arran in sight, 30 miles east, we discovered about two miles ahead, a vessel, seemingly a wreck, not having a spare rope standing. On nearing, I ordered the gig and six men to board her, and was shortly after hailed by the mate, who was one of the party, for assistance, they pulled from the wreck with all possible speed. I have the Quebec to the wind, and presently learned that Thomas Wilson, being the first to board, was instantly devoured by a most horrible animal, the like of which they had never seen or heard of. By this time the wreck was driven to about a cable length of our stern, from which I could plainly and distinctly see a monster of the serpent kind, lying partly coiled upon the deck, its head erected about four feet, and its hind part in the hatches, the hat of poor Thomas lying close alongside it. The surprise and consternation which struck all on board deprived us of the thought of planning any mode for its capture, was any such thing possible, the thought of our unfortunate companion filled us with horror. However, I fired a shot from a six pounder, which undoubtedly could not be brought to bear sufficiently high. It struck the hull, at the same moment the animal raised its head, body and tail, in six or seven folds, to the height of a man each, extending itself from the tiller to the bows; its eyes were large, of a red color, and much distorted; its throat and neck larger than any part, of a bright green hue, as were its body and sides, and the back black and scaly; it had ears or fins suspended near the head, similar to an eel, and on the nostrils a horny excrescence, blunt and about 13 inches long; its chops were broad and flat. Whilst I was preparing a second salute with ball and slugs, it glided majestically into the sea, gave a splash with its tail, and disappeared. Our conjecture is, that the monster being attracted by the bodies of the sufferers in the wreck, had taken up its abode there, and devoured them.—We consider its length to be about 60 feet, and its girth from 9 to 12 feet.

The ardent spirits drank in the United States, it is said, cost \$40,000,000 annually, and the pauperism occasioned thereby upwards of 12,000,000 more. Out of 1666 criminal prosecutions in the city of New-York in 1820, more than 800 were connected with intemperance. In 1826 of 730 persons sent to the alms house in Baltimore, 554, were the victims of intemperate practices in drink. More than 10,000 persons annually die in the United States of diseases produced by intemperance. One-third of the deaths which happened in New-Haven, Conn. in 1826 were traced to intemperance. Taking this as a basis of the calculation, 31,730 persons die annually in the United States from the effects of intemperance. In London, one in eight deaths is attributed to this cause, but the above estimate would make one in three over 20 years of age, in the U. States. It is ascertained there are 100,000 drunkards in the U. S. and these carry misery and affliction into at least 200,000 families.

[N. York fraper.]

Brazil and the U. States.—The editors of the National Intelligencer say, "We have learned with satisfaction, that, after frequent conferences, and the interchange of several official notes, between Mr. CLAY and Mr. RAGUET, the Charge d'Affairs of the Emperor of Brazil, such explanations and assurances have been made as will prevent a late occurrence at Rio de Janeiro endangering the peace and harmony of the two countries."

Selected Summary.

Extraordinary Cow.—A cow of the improved Durham sort, horned breed, in the possession of John Hare Powell, esq. of Pennsylvania, yields 26 quarts of milk every 24 hours, and the butter made from her in one week, weighed 20 pounds and a half. She had no other food than the slop of Indian meal and clover and orchard grass.

The Rogue caught.—A man named John Smyth has lately been detected in New Brunswick in an attempt to pass off a draft on the Manhattan Bank of that city, altered from seventy-five dollars to seven thousand dollars. Two checks or drafts altered from small amounts to \$6000 each, drawn by the U. S. Branch at Norfolk on the Branch at Baltimore, have been passed—one of them at Washington City, and the other at Richmond, Va. without the smallest suspicion. Smyth upon being recognized by the Cashier of the Bank at Washington as the offender, admitted his guilt.

Col. LEAVENWORTH passed through Franklin, Missouri, on the 29th of April, on his way to the River Platte, to examine and fix on a situation for a military cantonment; and on the first of May 4 companies of United States' Infantry arrived at Franklin by water, and proceeded on to join him.

Earthquake.—We learn says the Western Carolinian, that a pretty severe shock of an Earthquake was felt at Wilkesborough, (in this state) on Friday, the 11th ult. The doors and windows of the houses were quite sensibly shaken; and the water in the river was seen to have a tremulous motion. Something of a shock was felt at Wilkesborough, a year or two ago.

A letter received at Norfolk on Friday morning, from a House in Baltimore, says—

"We have this morning accounts from Liverpool up to the 1st May. It appears from letters, that a War between Spain and Portugal is unavoidable."

Naval.—The Blue Pendant of Capt. CRANE, as Commander of the U. States Mediterranean Squadron, was hoisted on Friday last, on board the frigate Java, of 44 guns, at Boston, under the usual salute. The Java was expected to sail on Monday, for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean.

Two brick buildings, two stories high, were safely removed together at N. Y. on the 26th, a distance of 10 or 12 feet, to widen the street. They were moved on ways similar to those for launching a ship; and the furniture remained in one of the houses during its removal.

A celebrated physician of Hartford it is said, prophesies that there will be no old maids in the country a few years hence, that all the young ladies who do not get married soon will kill themselves by close lacing and girding.

It is a remarkable fact, says a London paper, that the cost of a Daily Newspaper and a Daily Advertisement, for a whole year, in the U. States, is only about 8l, while in this country it would amount to upwards of forty pounds!

To give Silver Plate a Lustre.—Dissolve alum in a strong ley, skim it carefully, then mix it with soap, and wash your utensils with it, using a linen rag.

MARRIED,

In this county on the 14th, Mr. JACOB LAMB, to Miss SALLY TRUE-BLOOD.

In Camden county, on Thursday last, by Willis Wilson, esq. Mr. WILLIAM HAYWOOD to Mrs. ELIZABETH C. NORRIS, widow of Mr. George W. Norris, deceased.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY. ARRIVED.

14th, Schr. Francis, Smith, from New-York, with merchandise.
"Schr. William & John, Crockett, from St. Domingo, with coffee to A. Fobes, jr. Capt. C. experienced a gale of wind in Pamlico Sound on Tuesday the 5th inst. which drove his vessel ashore. She was however got off without any other damage than the loss of both anchors and cables. The following is a list of vessels left at Cape Hayti by Capt. Crockett, the 21 ultimo—brigs Hayti, Badger from Portland to sail for N. York in 16 days; Ann, Eldredge, from and for Philadelphia in 10 days; Industry, Clarke, from Philadelphia, for Antwerp in 4 days; General Brooks, Dowst, from and for Salem in 25 days; Phantom, Stockton, from and for Baltimore, soon. Schrs. George, Glover, from Boston; M. K. Packet, Symons, from Salem, to sail for Salem or Boston in 7 days; Alfred, Donaldson, from Portland, for Boston in 12 days. The schr. John & Joseph, of Baltimore, McGuire, touched on the 17th, and sailed again for Port au Platt and a market. Capt. Crockett reports American produce of all kinds in abundance and dull—coffee high and scarce.

CLEARED.

13th, Schr. Mary Jane, Myrick, for Boston, with staves by A. Fobes, jr.
"Schr. Eagle, Abrahams, for W. Indies, with staves by the master.

New Establishment.



THE subscribers having taken the house on road st. next to Mr. Gordan's Fancy, and Stationary Store, respectfully inform the inhabitants of this section of country, that they intend carrying on the Saddlery and Harness Making business in all its various branches. And to those, who favor them with patronage; they promise, their work shall be executed in a style not inferior to any in this, or other states. They have now, and will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of

Saddles and Harness;

of different quality, Bridles, Martin-gales, and every article in their line, all at the Norfolk prices.

Carriages and Gigs will be repaired with painting and trimming in the neatest style, and at the shortest notice.

Mayer & Hodges.

FOR SALE

On moderate terms, a neat Family Carriage. M. & H. Elizabeth-City, June 16. Bt

\$200 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given by the Commissions of Elizabeth-City, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons, concerned in setting fire to the Store of Mr. Abner Williams, of this place.

By order of the Commissioners.

Joseph H. Pool, Ck.

Elizabeth-City, June 16. St

JUST RECEIVED

from New-York, per schooner Francis, capt. Smith,
40 bbls. Pork,
Superfine do.
Fine and cross middling do.
Raisins, &c.
A few kegs Tobacco.
All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

Leaml. C. Moore.

Elizabeth-City, June 16. Tf

Now's the Time!

THE SEVENTH CLASS OF THE Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery will be drawn in Richmond on Wednesday next. Highest prize

13,000

Tickets for sale by

Wm. D. Gordan.

June 16 Elizabeth-City.

JOB-PRINTING
OF all kinds, neatly executed at this OFFICE.

COFFEE.

10,000 lbs. Coffee just received per schr. Williams & John, Crockett, from St. Domingo, and for sale by
Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Elizabeth-City, June 16.

New Goods.

The Subscribers have received by several late arrivals from the north, their assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods;

it embraces a greater variety of desirable staple and fancy articles than they have hitherto had—among them are—

4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured mull, Jacket and book muslins, Fig'd Swiss muslins, Checked and striped Jackonets, Irish Linens, Sheetings and Diapers, Table damask and Russia Diapers, Linen cambric Hdkfs and Lawns, Super. and common Prints, in great variety, Barege Ginghams and Cravats, Fine black Bombazine, French do. Lastings for summer Coats, White and brown Drillings, and various other articles for gentlemen's summer wear.

Furniture and cambric Dimities, Marcellines and other counterpanes, Bk. and col'd Canton crapes, Robes, Shawls, and Scarfs,

Very fine blk. Nankin crapes, Blk. white, green, straw and pink Italian crapes, Black, white, lilac, straw, pink, green and other col'd Gimps, Braids, and silk cords,

Assorted col'd Satins & Lintestrings Blk. white and assorted colors Groe de Naples,

Plain blk. do. and Levantines, Gauze and other fancy Hdkfs, Plain and striped Florentines,

Very fine black Bombazettes, Swiss collars and Handkerchiefs, Heavy yellow, red and flag silk P. Handkerchiefs,

19 packages domestic goods, consisting of 4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Sheetings,

3-4 bleached and brown Shirts, Plaids, stripes and checks,

33 dozen Fur HATS.

Among them are men's black and drab, and youths' and children's

Hats of various descriptions.

Wright & Williams

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

State of North-Carolina.

Currituck County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1827.

Original Attachment levied on the lands of James Tatem, adjoining the lands of David Jones and Josiah Butt, in Gibbs' Woods

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Tatem, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for two months, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court-House in Currituck, on the last Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Spence Hall, Clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck, the last Monday in February, Anno Domini 1827, and 51st Year of American Independence.

A Copy.

Spence Hall, C. C. C.

Currituck County, April 14.

RECEIVED,

Per Schooner Enterprise, from

Gaudeloupe,

20 bbls. Molasses,

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jr.

LEGHORN FLATS.

1 Case Leghorn Flats,

1 do. Mens' and boys' Hats.

For sale at low prices.

Wright & Williams.

COFFEE.

1800 lbs. prime green Coffee,

for sale by

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

June 2.

POETRY.



SELECTED.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Emporium
A fig for the cares and the troubles of life;
I'm sure they're not mended by fretting—
You've a loaf of brown bread and a neat
Then where is the use of regretting?—

There's a rule which if followed, will al-
ways work right, [will]
In fair and foul weather, come what
Be honest, industrious, by day and by
night,
And keep your nose out of the bottle.

You are poor—you may stay so—well,
what if you do?
I's not hard if your neighbors all share it,
Besides, there's a maxim—the larger
the shoe,
The greater the plague is to wear it.

Then who'd be perplexed with planta-
tions and so on,
And be running to banks do you think?
Who's a snug little cabin—a dollar to
go on,
And plenty of victual and drink?

Cheer up, my brave boy, come remem-
ber the rich,
Tho' as haughty and proud as old Priam,
Are loaded with troubles and yet not a
stitch [am—]
Better people than you friends, or I

They must die, like us both—and the
good man aloft [here].
Won't ask what we paid for our coats
And they who wear fine ones in this world
are [dear].
I warrant, chalk'd down with the goats

From the Staunton Spectator.
Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid.
MATTHEW 14th, 27th.

Whensick knees reign, when sorrows pour,
When billows rise, when tempests roar,
When every hope in life has fled,
Our joys all numbered with the dead;
When we are left without a friend
To comfort us, or to defend;
Then hear the blessed Saviour cry,
Be not afraid; for I am I.

Oa yes, he comes! in mercy near,
To save my soul from sin and fear,
Comes with a father's chastening rod,
To bring the Wanderer back to God.
And when afflictions gloomy wave,
Would drown my faith; my soul to save,
His blessed voice is ever nigh,
Be not afraid; for it is I.

Sweet voice, sweet Jesus, lovely friend,
"On whom my hopes of Heaven de-
pend!"
May I the glorious path pursue,
Still keeping Heaven in my view—
And when death comes to call me hence,
Be thou my surety and defence;
Then may I sweetly hear the cry,
Be not afraid; for, it is I.

REBECCA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Palladium.

APPRENTICES.

The relation which ought to exist between Masters and Apprentices, is of a nature that deserves the serious attention of every person who feels interested in the formation of character, and the future welfare and respectability of those over whom they are to exercise control, during the years of minority. A moment's serious reflection will be sufficient to convince every candid man, who takes a youth to bring up, and in-struct in some branch of mechanical skill, of the importance of his charge, and of the greatness of his responsibility. How gratifying it is to a master to witness the rising genius of the child he has assumed the responsibility of rearing—to see him growing up to manhood, a bright, intelligent and respected lad—and, finally, to see him ushered upon the stage of active life, a young man of promise—useful in the Art he has acquired; an exemplary citizen; beloved and honored for those virtues which are the brightest ornament of God's noblest work; the joy of his parents and numerous kindred; and the pride and boast of his acquaintance.

With what satisfaction and delight he marks the course pursued by his respected protegee. In the exultation of his heart he may well exclaim, "The character of that young man, now so universally beloved and honored, was formed under my inspection; this is the gratifying conse-

quence of due attention; his present elevation in the hearts of his friends and acquaintance, is the rich reward of a Master's faithful discharge of duty."

Having thus prefaced the subject, I shall proceed to notice some duties and rules which should regulate and govern the sentiments and actions of both Master and Apprentice.

The modern method of taking Apprentices, which has been adopted by many Masters, (particularly in this City,) I do not think, in every respect, judicious. Many take lads without indenture, allow them a stipulated sum of money for clothing, and, instead of keeping them in their own house, permit them to board where-ever they please; provided, the expense does not exceed a limited amount. This method, is, frequently, the harbinger of many evils, and of causes for dissatisfaction. By taking a lad to serve an apprenticeship without indenture, he is led to feel himself under less restraint than he would were he bound. In seven instances out of ten, he is induced to think that, as he is not bound, and need remain no longer than he is satisfied with his situation, his master has no right to exercise supreme authority over him; consequently, he gives greater latitude to his actions; is more tenacious of what he deems his rights and privileges; takes quick offence at trifles; conceives himself to be the best judge of his own conduct; and if naturally of ungovernable temper, not unfrequently becomes so self-important, as to render himself very disagreeable to his employer.

Allowing an apprentice to board where-ever his fancy dictates, is also attended with equally as great, if not greater, evils. If he lives in the family of his employer, he feels under greater restraint. His Master, having him, comparatively speaking, continually in his sight, is thereby enabled to detect any impropriety of conduct, more promptly, and to obviate its pernicious tendency, with greater facility, by correcting and eradicating the evil plant ere it has taken deep root, and spread its deleterious fibres to every function of the mind, than he otherwise possibly could. And living with the Master, if he be a correct and moral man, is of the highest utility to the apprentice; as he has continually before him the best of patterns for emulation; and as the master is correct in his conduct; and regular in keeping the hours of repose; so, in almost every instance, will be the apprentice. Boarding in a family, away from the immediate inspection of the Master, is very injudicious. The apprentice, in being thus left to himself, feels no inconsiderable degree of consequence. As a matter of course, he thinks that in being allowed to board where it best suits his pleasure, he is accountable to his employer no longer than the hours assigned for labor. The consequences not unfrequently are, that he makes an injudicious choice of company; keeps unseasonable hours; devotes much of the time appropriated for rest, to nocturnal amusements; and, finally, imbibes a set of habits, which render him a trouble to his master, and an object of contempt to a moral and religious community. Besides, a lad who is permitted to board where he thinks proper, is very seldom perfectly suited, and he removes from place to place, vainly searching for the desideratum; and thereby acquiring habits of fickleness. I do not wish to be understood that these are always the consequences which emanate from the above causes. Every rule has an exception. There are some, on whom they would have no effect; but human nature is so prone to err, particularly in youth, unless it is watched over and guided by the advice and experience of those advanced in years, that those who withstand the temptations this latitude of feeling and action afford, form but a feeble argument in favor of the method I am now deprecating.

In taking an Apprentice, the Master, if true to his trust, assumes little less than the responsibility of a parent. He should not consider him as a menial, merely, from whom he expects a certain series of services as an equivalent for a stated sum of money, and nothing more; but he should feel that he has taken under his protection, to be guided by his advice, and governed, (during the

years of minority,) by his authority in immortal being, whose character is not yet formed, and whose future welfare and standing in society, depends almost wholly upon the principles now inculcated. The child has left his parental home; the authority of the father has expired; the control he once exercised over the child of his affection, has ceased; the authority with which he once governed the son, for his temporal, and, perhaps, spiritual good; the unlimited control that he possessed over his mind—a control which almost superseded the necessity of enforcing authority—has departed; departed, without expectation of its being restored; the wish for parental authority is no more; that authority, that control, has devolved upon another—and that one, the parent expects, will exercise it as far as necessity requires. It is with these feelings, that a parent sends his son to an Apprenticeship; and it is with these feelings a Master should receive him. It is now out of the Parent's power to form the character of his child, and to instill into his breast sentiments of respect, virtue, morality and Religion; and it now becomes the Duty of the Master to do both. Does the Master say, "This task is too great for me; the time I lose, and the trouble I endure, will not be remunerated by the labor of the boy. I took him to initiate in the mysteries of my Art; this is all I can do. If I do that, his parents cannot expect more." But they do expect much more. Seldom it is, that children, at the age they generally go to a trade, have acquired any great degree of stability, or in any measure completed their education, even if it were to extend no further than to the completion of the simple branches. It is the duty of the Master (and it is expected by the Parent that he will) to give every lad he takes as an apprentice, an opportunity to acquire a common education, and to use all reasonable means to instill into their minds, by precept and example, principles calculated to form an amiable and decided character—for the character of a young man bears at his setting out in life, fixes the value of it throughout the journey; unless, indeed, from some cause unseen at the commencement, he should unfortunately sully it. If he commences with a spotless reputation, he is respected; if otherwise, he is (in almost every instance) forever dis-trusted. This is a subject which I am aware has not, in every instance, elicited the serious thought it deserves. And I repeat, that the person who takes an apprentice, "assumes little less than the responsibility of a Parent"—not that it is expected he will exhibit the regard he feels for a Son, or that he will use the same exertions to improve the mental faculties of his protegee; but he certainly can form no excuse for not adopting reasonable means to establish his moral character.

FRANKLIN.

ART OF SWIMMING.

Bernardin, a Neapolitan, has published a treatise on the Art of Swimming, which furnishes the basis of an article in the last number of the Quarterly Review. Considering this as a subject of universal interest, we have made a few extracts from this article, which will explain the general principles of the Neapolitan author.—[N. Y. Daily Adv.]

It is the unfortunate propensity to look down, and in a manner to embrace the water, casting the arms about, that occasions the inexperienced to sink—every struggle forcing the body deeper, and counteracting its natural tendency, if it were but kept tranquil, and the lungs inflated, to rise to the surface. Violent struggling and throwing the limbs about would, in the same manner, infallibly deprive the body of loco-motion, or of retaining its erect posture on land. Every swimmer knows that by holding himself perfectly still and upright, as if standing, with his head somewhat thrown back so as to rest on the surface, his face will remain entirely above the water, enabling him to enjoy the freedom of breathing. The only difficulty is to preserve the due balance of the body, and this is secured by extending the arms laterally under the surface of the water, with the legs separated, the one to the front and the other behind, thus presenting resistance to any tendency of the body to incline to either side, forward or backward. This posture may be preserved in perfect equilibrium for any length of time. In general, when the human body is immersed, one eleventh of its weight will remain above the surface, in fresh water, and one tenth in salt water.

The great desideratum, therefore, for safety to the inexperienced, is a firm and sufficient conviction of the fact, that the body naturally floats. This conviction being gained, no more than a common share of presence of mind is farther required to insure that that proportion of the body which will naturally remain above the surface, shall comprehend the respiratory organs.

It is natural to suppose, that the less we alter our method of advancing in the water from what is habitual to us on shore, we shall find a continued exercise of it the more easy. According to this principle, the usual position of the swimmer, stretched flat on his face, and the head held as much back on the shoulders as possible, is liable to objection. Savages are observed to urge their forward progress in an attitude nearly as upright as when they walk or run on land. Hence their motions are easy, the head is in perfect liberty to be used when wanted.

In stating the natural tendency of the human body to float, it must of course be understood with the qualification of its being gently immersed, for the impetus given by the fall of the body into the water, must occasion its sinking to a depth proportioned to the force of that impetus. Its natural buoyancy, however, soon impels it to the surface, where after a few oscillations up and down, it will in time settle with the head free.—In the alarm of falling into the water, ignorant or timid people, as soon as they again gain rise to the surface, stretch their arms out to grasp at whatever may present itself, and in so doing effectually keep the head under; as the arms and head, together exceeding in weight one-tenth of the whole body, cannot both remain above the surface at the same time.

The principal reasons given by Bernardin for recommending the upright position in swimming in preference to the horizontal, as commonly practised are—its conformity to the accustomed movement of the limbs; the freedom it gives to the hands and arms, by which any impediment may be removed, or any offered and readily laid hold of; vision all around; and a much greater facility of breathing; and lastly, that much less of the body is exposed to the risk of being caught hold of by persons struggling in the water, a circumstance so often fatal to those who venture to the assistance of others. A person swimming in an upright posture advances more slowly, but he can continue his course much longer.

Swimming on the back, although at first somewhat difficult, soon becomes easy, and is in every respect a most important attainment; being with little fatigue, and in practice so safe, that it ought ever to be resorted to upon the occurrence of any difficulty. A swimmer seized with cramp should immediately turn on his back; and by continuing for a little to jerk out the affected limb in the air, taking care, however, not to elevate so high as to disturb the equilibrium of the body stretched flat on the surface, he will soon find its natural powers restored. To advance in this position, he must push with the flat of his feet, without regarding an occasional dip of the head under water. He must not attempt to prevent this by dropping down a leg as a person is instinctively disposed to do; which so far from producing the desired effect, will infallibly occasion the body to sink. The limbs must on the contrary always be kept stretched to their full extent, and then there is no danger to be apprehended.

The Drunkard.

"A just reverse of fortune on the drunkard waits."

Would you learn how like a serpent drunkenness blindeth, and how like an adder it stingeth? then contemplate the figure, and deplorable circumstances of Silenus. Behold this miserable wreck of man. He is not turned of forty, yet totters in his steps like one of fourscore. See him weakened in his intellect, morose in temper, lost to all affection towards the wife of his bosom, and his innocent though helpless children. Mark the stupidity of his countenance, the morose aspect of his blood-shot eyes, his palsied hand, and the leprous tetter that covers his skin.

Turn now and behold his wife.—See her covered with a thin tattered robe, shivering over a handful of coals; see her pale and emaciated; her eyes dim with tears. Hapless woman! who but can pity thee? Who can but mingle tears with thine? Look next on the dear suffering children. They receive naught but frowns, curses and blows from the man whom they had been taught to call by the endearing name of father; yet they have a friend whose bosom throbs with tenderness towards them; but her hand is too feeble to supply their needs.—They ask their mother for bread, but she has none to break for them.—The storm howls through the broken windows, and they say,

"we are cold." She answers them only with sighs. Alas! she has none to bind up her bleeding heart. And is this the once sensible and sprightly Silenus, fortune's child.—The same: "How fallen, how lost!" And what wrought this terrible reverse in their circumstances? What has plunged this woman in the deepest distress, inasmuch as that her tears are her meat? What has rendered these children miserable? What fiend has poisoned and destroyed the happiness of the whole family? That fiend is drunkenness! Time was when Silenus was a kind husband and an affectionate father, when his company gladdened the heart of his wife; when his little prattlers used to meet him at the door and receive his fond caresses. Time was when every room in his mansion was gilded with domestic happiness: when he ranked in society as a useful member, an ornament; and when the eyes that saw him, blessed him, and the ear that heard him, was perfectly attentive.—Silenus looked on the sparkling liquor, while giving its color and temptingly moving itself into the glass, he tasted; he at length tripped daily; the habit became riveted, he plunged occasionally into intoxication, and became at last a downright sot. His estate is consumed, and of all poor people his family are the most wretched; "dig they are ashamed." This is not a romance.—There are many families in the country, whose deplorable situation corresponds with this description.—Oh how much are the colors heightened when the other sex presents the portrait; for the honor of our species, we could wish none such were to be found; but alas! the evil is so great, that they too may be found in the highest as well as the lowest ranks of life, that otherwise might be a blessing to their families and an ornament to society.

DEATH.

The annexed paragraph is an elegant delineation of what all can feel, but what few can so faithfully describe. It is from the novel entitled "Marriage"—a work written with uncommon power and ability.

[New-England Gallery.]

There is, perhaps, no feeling of our nature so vague, so complicated, so mysterious, as that with which death invests even the meanest of its victims, inspires us with an awing living thing can create. The monarch on his throne is less awful than the beggar in his shroud. The warble features—the powerless hand—the stiffened limbs—oh! who can contemplate these with feelings that can be defined? These are the mockery of all our hopes and fears, our fondest love, our fellest hate.—Can it be, that we now shrink with horror from the touch of that hand, which but yesterday was fondly clasped in our own? Is that tongue which accepts even now dwell in our ear, forever chained in the silence of death? These black and heavy eyelids, are they forever to seal up darkness the eyes whose glance to earthly power could restrain? And the spirit which animated the clay, where is it now? Is it wrapp'd in bliss, or dissolved in woe? Does it witness our grief, and share our sorrows? Or is the mysterious type that lank'd it with mortality forever broken? and the remembrance of earthly scenes, are they indeed to the enfranchised spirit as the morning dream, or the dew upon the early flower? Reflections such as these naturally arise in every breast. Their influence is felt, though their import cannot always be expressed. The principle is the same, however it may differ in its operations.

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Consanguinity.—A Mr. Haywood had two daughters by his wife, the eldest of whom was married to a Mr. John Cossick. This Cossick had a daughter by his first wife, whom old Haywood married and by her had a son; therefore John Cossick's second wife could say as follows:—"My father is my son, and I am my mother's mother; my sister is my daughter, and I am grand mother to my brother."

Knowledge produces mildness of speech; mildness, a good character; a good character, wealth; wealth, if virtuous actions attend it, happiness.